

*Library*



RURAL DISTRICT  
OF  
OSGOLDCROSS

---

ANNUAL REPORT

of the



Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

**1961**



RURAL DISTRICT  
OF  
OSGOLD CROSS

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1961.

BY

J. F. FRASER.

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.



Medical Officer's Section,  
Health Department,  
Baghill House,  
Walkergate,  
Pontefract.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, for your information and consideration, a Report on the Health and Health Services of Osgoldcross during the year 1961.

The Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies, is complementary to this Report.

For your information, certain details of the personal health services administered by the County Council are included.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.



OSGOLDCROSS RURAL DISTRICT

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1961.

Chairman: Cr. A. Leach.

Vice Chairman: Cr. Mrs. E.A. Sharpe.

Cr. T.S. Atkinson. J.P.

Cr. R. Bateman.

Cr. C.G. Bayston.

Cr. R. Dean.

Cr. C. Earless.

Cr. S. Everest-Todd.

Cr. L. Lancaster.

Cr. J.F. Palmer.

Cr. C. Richardson.


Cr. H. Roberts.

Cr. K.J. Walker.

Cr. R. Walker.

Cr. F. Wallis.

Cr. R. Wilson.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29938983>



STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District:	33,954 Acres.
Registrar General's estimate of Population:	7,950.
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1961.	2,542.
Rateable value at the end of 1961:	£65,320.
Product of Penny Rate (at 31st December, 1961):	£241. 0s. Od.

These figures show a population decrease of 90.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1960).

BIRTHS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate.	76 (66)	72 (47)	148 (113)
Illegitimate.	2 (4)	4 (3)	6 (7)
	<u>78 (70)</u>	<u>76 (50)</u>	<u>154 (120)</u>

Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 19.4 (14.7)

Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 19.4 (14.7)

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate.	1 (1)	1 (2)	2 (3)
Illegitimate.	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)
	<u>1 (2)</u>	<u>1 (2)</u>	<u>2 (4)</u>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 12.8 (32.3)

Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 0.25 (0.49)

<u>DEATHS.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
All Age Groups.	47 (42)	35 (36)	82 (78)

Infants under one year.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate.	2 (Nil)	2 (Nil)	4 (Nil)
Illegitimate.	- (Nil)	1 (Nil)	1 (Nil)
	<u>2 (Nil)</u>	<u>3 (Nil)</u>	<u>5 (Nil)</u>

MATERNAL DEATHS: Nil. (Nil).

Death Rates.

Crude rate per 1,000 population:	10.3 (9.6)
Adjusted rate per 1,000 population:	11.7 (10.8)
All infants per 1,000 live births:	32.5 (Nil)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births:	27.03 (Nil)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births:	166.7 (Nil)
Maternal Deaths:	Nil. (Nil)

The number of births increased by 34 as compared with last year, and the birth rate has risen accordingly. Deaths have increased by 4 during the same period.

The principal causes of death are set out in the following Table:-

TABLE I.

Cause of Death.	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	1	-	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	6	1	7
Diabetes.	-	2	2
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.	2	5	7
Coronary Disease. Angina.	12	5	17
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	-	2	2
Other Heart Disease.	6	7	13
Other Circulatory Disease.	5	-	5
Pneumonia.	3	-	3
Bronchitis.	2	2	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis.	-	1	1
Congenital Malformation.	-	1	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases.	4	6	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	2	1	3
All Other Accidents.	-	1	1
Totals:-	47	35	82



### Infant Mortality.

The principal causes of Infant Deaths are set out in the following Table:-

TABLE II.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	2 mnths	3 mnths	Under 1 year.		
				M	F	Total
Prematurity.	2	-	-	1	1	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage and Prematurity.	1	-	-	1	-	1
Acute Bronchitis.	-	1	-	-	1	1
Meningitis and Lumbar Meningomyeloel.	-	-	1	-	1	1
Totals:-	3	1	1	2	3	5

Comparison of 1961 statistics with those of 1960, 1959, 1958 and 1957.

TABLE III.

	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1959.</u>	<u>1958.</u>	<u>1957.</u>
Live Births.	154	120	121	135	121
Population.	7,950	8,140	7,920	7,880	7,820
Birth Rate.	19.4	14.7	15.3	17.1	15.5
Death Rate.	10.3	9.6	10.1	10.5	12.9
Infant Death Rate.	32.5	Nil	33.1	37.0	33.1

COMPARISON OF OSGOLDCROSS VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER WEST RIDING RURAL DISTRICTS, THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE IV.

	Osgoldcross Rural District.	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts.	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures).
<u>BIRTH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
Crude Rate.	19.4	18.4	17.2	17.4
Adjusted Rate.	19.4	18.4	17.4	-
<u>DEATH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
All causes. Crude Rate.	10.3	10.3	12.1	12.0.
Adjusted Rate.	11.7	12.8	13.4	-
Infective and Para. Dis. Excl. Tub. but Incl. Syphl. and other V.D.	Nil	0.05	0.05	*
Tuberculosis - Respiratory.	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.07
Tuberculosis - Other.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0.01
Tuberculosis - All forms.	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.07
Cancer.	1.38	1.71	1.98	2.16
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.	0.88	1.49	1.84	*
Heart & Circulatory Diseases.	4.65	3.75	4.5	*
Respiratory Diseases.	1.01	1.34	1.64	*
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live and still births).	Nil.	0.23	0.27	0.33
Perinatal Mortality.	32.1	36.0	34.2	*
Neonatal Mortality.	19.5	17.5	16.5	15.5
Infant Mortality.	32.5	25.7	24.6	21.4
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births.	12.8	21.4	20.2	18.7

\* Figures not available.

P A R T   T W O .

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIVE AND OTHER DISEASES

The following Table gives details of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

TABLE V.

	Jan/ Mar.	Apr/ Jun.	Jul/ Sept	Oct/ Dec.	Total	Deaths	Number of Cases Admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever.	1	2	3	1	7	-	7
Measles.	156	40	6	2	204	-	2
Dysentery.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough.	3	2	1	-	6	-	-
Meningococcal Infection.	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals:-	161	46	10	3	220	-	10

Diphtheria.

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

Immunisation.

116 children under the age of 5 years and 8 over the age of 5 years received a full course of primary immunisation against the disease. In addition 256 children received a reinforcing injection.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of Tuberculous persons.

TABLE VI.

Number of Cases in Register.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total in Register.
	M	F	M	F	
At the commencement of 1961.	27	21	2	6	56
Notified for the first time during 1961.	-	1	1	-	2
Inward Transfers.	1	-	-	-	1
Removed from Register.	3	2	-	2	7
Cases remaining on Register at the end of 1961.	25	20	3	4	52

The reasons for removal of cases from the Register are given in the following Table:-

TABLE VII.

Entries relating to:	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals
	M	F	M	F	
Persons who have died.	1	-	-	-	1
Persons certified by the medical practitioner in attendance to have recovered.	-	1	-	1	2
Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in the District.	2	1	-	1	4
Totals:-	3	2	-	2	7

In the following Table new cases and mortality are classified according to age, sex and site of disease:-

TABLE VIII.

Ages.	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Under 25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Under 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-

National Assistance Act.

Section 47.

It was not found necessary to deal with any patients under the above Act.





PART 111.

COUNTY COUNCIL  
OF THE  
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE  
DIVISION 12.

Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Featherstone Urban District.

Knottingley Urban District.

Osgoldcross Rural District.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER  
1961.

BY

J. F. FRASER.,

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.



Divisional Medical Officer.

J.F. Fraser. M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D. Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer  
and School Medical Officer.

E. Atkinson. M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.M.

Assistant County Medical Officer  
and School Medical Officer.

M. Obadiah. M.B., B.S., D. Obst., R.C.O.G.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting Staff.

Ophthalmologist.

J.V. Kirkwood. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

R.W.L. Calderwood. F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Oto-Rhino-Laryngologist.

K.M. Mayall. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.F.P.S.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss E.M. Atkinson.  
Mrs. P.M. Brice.  
Mrs. B. Clarke.  
Miss L.O.I. Day.  
Miss A. Elsley.  
Mrs. M. Faulkner.  
Miss B.N. Kennington.  
Mrs. M.K. Walsh.

Assistant Health Visitors.

Mrs. M. Harrison.  
Mrs. M. Hudson.  
Mrs. J.K. Smith. (Clinic Nurse).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Mrs. E.W. Petch.

Midwives.

Mrs. A. Atack.  
Mrs. K. Berry.  
Mrs. I. Bushell.  
Mrs. E. Glover. (Relief).  
Mrs. D. Kelly.  
Mrs. B. Lister.  
Miss C. Norton.  
Mrs. A.M. Randall.  
Miss C.A. Roberts.

Home Nurses.

Miss L. Casey.  
Mrs. S. Eaton.  
Mrs. F. Green.  
Mrs. V. McVeigh.  
Mrs. A. Pearce.  
Mrs. J.M. Pycock.

Home Nurse/Midwife.

Mrs. P. Philip.

Mental Welfare Officers.

Miss M. Horsley.  
Mr. G.F.G. Townend.

Speech Therapist.

Miss K.M. Wade.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. W. Carver. (Senior Clerk).  
Mr. R. Bailey. (Deputy Senior Clerk).  
Miss F.C. Beresford.  
Miss E. Brabbs.  
Miss K. Duker.  
Miss M.M. Eyre.  
Mrs. E.M. Slack. (Part-time).  
Miss M.E. Thorpe.  
Mrs. C. Walker.  
Mrs. C.M. Wheatley.

## INTRODUCTION.

In this section is given a brief account of the services provided by the West Riding County Council as a whole, under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1961 was 1149, an increase of 24 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 18.8 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 18.7 for the previous year was well above the West Riding Administrative County rate of 17.2 and the England and Wales birth rate of 17.4.

### Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 586, a decrease of 22 compared with 1960.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 9.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 10.1 for the previous year. The West Riding Administrative area is 12.1 and England and Wales 12.0.

### Infant Mortality.

In 1961 the deaths of Infants under one year of age numbered 38. The Infant Mortality was 33.1 as against 25.8 in the previous year.

### Maternal Mortality.

There was no maternal death in the Divisional area during the year.

## MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

### Domiciliary Midwifery.

Of the 1159 notified live births, 467 were delivered by domiciliary midwives, the private doctors being present in 60 of these cases.

### Notifications.

The following notifications were received from midwives practicing in the Division:-

Death of Mother.	-
Death of Child.	-
Still Births.	4
Liability to be a source of infection.	2

### Medical Assistance.

Medical Aid notices sent in by midwives during 1961 numbered 58, all of these being domiciliary.



### Gas and Air Analgesia.

All the domiciliary midwives held the certificate in gas and air analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

The County Council decided in 1959 to provide each Midwife with a Trilene Analgesic Machine in addition to the Gas and Air Machine. By the end of the year eight Midwives had received the new machines.

Gas and Air Analgesia only was given in 39 cases. Pethidine only was given in 76 cases, and gas and air and pethidine was given in 117 cases. Trilene was administered in 50 cases and with Pethidine in 126 cases.

### Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are four ante-natal clinics in the Division which are held at Pontefract, Featherstone, Knottingley and Ferrybridge, and during the year 467 patients attended, of which 374 were new patients. The total number of attendances was 2085. 107 patients were examined post-natally during the year.

### Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics.

These have continued to be fairly well attended and the number of attendances at these Clinics during the year was 362.

### Institutional Midwifery.

Patients from this Division are admitted to either the Castleford Maternity Home or to the Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth.

Little difficulty has been experienced regarding maternity accommodation although it has not always been possible to secure admission to the hospital of the patient's choice. Due to travelling difficulties there is a preference for the Castleford Maternity Home, although our allocation of beds is much smaller than at Southmoor.

### CHILD WELFARE

There are County owned clinics at Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley.

Our Pontefract Clinic continues to be admired and appreciated by patients and staff.

Improvements have been made at the Knottingley Clinic in 1961, including a new entrance, pram shelter and additional toilet facilities.

The following proprietary preparations were available at cost prices to all women attending at the Clinics:-

Ostermilk.	Virol.
Trufood.	Maltoline.
Ovaltine.	Scotts Twin Pack.
Cow & Gate.	Farex.
Horlicks.	Robinson's Groats.
Glucose 'D'	Robinson's Patent Barley.
Minadex.	Colact.
Lactagol.	Robrex.
Bemax.	Robsoup.
Gerex.	Bovril Weaning Food.
Trufood Cereal.	Roboleine.

The annual turnover of baby food etc. is approximately £5,000.

The following were distributed free of charge:-

I.C.D. Tablets..  
Viteolin Tablets  
Vitamin 'C'

Ferrous Sulphate Tablets  
A & D Liquid.  
Lactation Tablets

I wish to express my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committees at the Clinics for all the work they have done during the year.

#### Premature Babies

During the year 73 babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division, and 16 were born at home.

#### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

##### Medical Inspections

The periodic medical examination of the four age groups, i.e. the entrants (5 years+) second age group (7 years+) intermediate years (10 years +) and leavers (14 years +) continued throughout the year at the 57 schools in the Division.

Re-examinations of children who, at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects, were made at each school medical inspection. During the year 2782 periodic inspections were carried out.

##### General Condition of Children

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of examination and 97.61% were classified as satisfactory and only 2.39% as unsatisfactory.

##### Uncleanliness

During the year health visitors and school nurses made 19,367 examinations of children in schools. Of these 440 individual children were found to be infested.

#### SPECIAL CLINICS

##### Ophthalmic Clinics

Dr. J.V. Kirkwood holds weekly clinics at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. During the year 1919 children were examined. Of these 614 were prescribed glasses.

##### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

Mr. K.N. Mayall holds fortnightly sessions at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, for children from this Division. During the year Mr. Mayall held 24 sessions and saw 116 children. In all, the children made 221 attendances.



### Orthopaedic Clinics.

Mr. R.W.L. Calderwood, Orthopaedic Surgeon, holds a monthly Clinic at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, and during the year 9 sessions were held. 114 children were seen at these clinics and the total number of attendances made was 147.

### Child Guidance Treatment.

A child Guidance Clinic is held weekly at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. Children from surrounding Divisional areas attended here in addition to our own. In November, Dr. E. Atkinson, Senior Assistance County Medical Officer, joined Dr. P.J. Crowley, the Consultant Psychiatrist, on the staff of the Clinic.

Mr. D.G. Pickles, Clinic Psychologist, and Mrs. P. Harris, Psychiatric Social Worker, continued to do much good work at the Clinic.

### Speech Therapy.

In 1959, the speech therapy clinic at Featherstone was transferred to the Central Clinic, Pontefract. This is more centrally situated for mothers to attend. Miss K.M. Wade, Speech Therapist, treated 79 children during 1961.

### Handicapped Pupils.

The regular medical examination of handicapped children continued during the year and where necessary, recommendations were made for placement in special schools.

### Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Training College.

It is the duty of the School Medical Officer to examine candidates applying for entry to training colleges for the purpose of satisfying the college authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training. During the year 33 candidates were examined and where necessary, x-ray examinations arranged.

In the case of entrants to the teaching profession, 4 examinations were made.



### B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis was offered to all children in the year of their 13th birthday. With the consent of the parents, a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of Tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken, as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicates that the child has not encountered tubercle bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

The age of 13 years has been chosen because at this age the natural resistance to the disease tends to drop and it is hoped to confer protection during the years of increased risk.

During 1960 the Ministry of Health decided to make the offer of Vaccination a continuous one to all children over 13 years of age.

<u>No. of consents issued</u>	<u>No. of consents Received.</u>	<u>Mantoux Test.</u>	<u>Mantoux Negative</u>	<u>Mantoux Positive</u>
1033	620	567	502	65
	<u>Not Ascertained</u>		<u>B.C.G. Vaccination</u>	
	-		502	

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The programme of Vaccination was continued during the year.

At the end of 1961 the position was as follows:-

#### Children and Young Persons under 18 years of age.

Number vaccinated 12490

#### Young Persons born between 1933 and 1942.

Number vaccinated 2719

#### Adults

Number vaccinated

Total. 698  
15907

### HEALTH VISITING.

During the year, the following number of visits were made by the Health Visitors in the Division.

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during the year...	3512
Total visits made to expectant mothers. ... ..	220
Total visits made to children under 1 year of age.. ...	5391
Total visits made to children aged 1 and under 2 years. ...	2224
Total visits made to children aged 2 but under 5 years. ...	4361
Total visits made to tuberculous households ... ..	1574
Total families or households visited .. ...	4635
Other cases visited ... ..	6205

### HOME NURSING

During the year 21,927 visits were paid by home nurses compared with 22,380 in the previous year.

The number of cases attended and visits made are shown below:-

Classification.	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses during year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during year.
(1) Medical.	566	18107
(2) Surgical.	193	3431
(3) Infectious Diseases.	-	-
(4) Tuberculosis	8	365
(5) Maternal complications.	5	24
Totals:-	772	21927
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	490	16164
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	40	192
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	107	5822

### HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a Home Help can be made. These are as follows:-

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| (a) Ill.      | (d) Expectant Mother.                       |
| (b) Lying-in. | (e) Mental Defective.                       |
| (c) Aged.     | (f) A child not over compulsory school age. |

Before a Home Help can be provided, a form of application must be signed by the head of the household on which he undertakes either to pay the whole cost of the service, or to give a statement of his income and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scheme.

Under no circumstances can a Home Help be used as a sitter-in and the amount of assistance which a patient is granted is related strictly to the amount of domestic work which is required to be done.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps in this Division was 37.

Authorised Divisional Establishment

(i)	Basic	37
(ii)	From Reserve.	-
(iii)	TOTAL.	37

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1961.

(i)	Whole-time	Nil
(ii)	Part-time	52
(iii)	TOTAL	52

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended  
31st December, 1961.

	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Hours employed</u>
(i) Maternity (including expectant mothers).	34	1966
(ii) Tuberculosis.	3	297
(iii) Chronic Sick - (a) aged 65+	362	66100
(b) under 65	70	9530
(iv) Others.	-	-
	<u>469</u>	<u>77893</u>

Number of Home Helps that could have been employed full-time - 35.7

MENTAL HEALTH

In November, 1960, the new Mental Health Act became operative and two Mental Welfare Officers were given the task of coping with the increased work which the Act places upon local Health Authorities.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF

New entrants to the County Council service are required to undergo a medical examination to see if they are suitable for admission to the Superannuation Scheme, and during the year I examined 60 candidates.

In addition I medically examined 88 persons who were to be employed in the School Meals Service.





THE  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF  
OSGOLDCROSS

--- oOo ---

ANNUAL      REPORT  
OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR  
1961

--- oOo ---

BY

D. E. PARRINGTON,    A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

FOOD INSPECTOR,  
SMOKE INSPECTOR,  
PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER.

--- oOo ---

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TANSHELF HOUSE,  
15, FRONT STREET,  
PONTEFRACT.

## CONTENTS

	<u>page</u>
<u>PREFACE</u> .....	1
<u>SECTION A</u>	
<u>ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE</u>	
(1) Water Supplies .....	3
(2) Sanitary Accommodation .....	5
(3) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal .....	6
(4) Refuse Collection .....	8
(5) Refuse Disposal .....	9
(6) Salvage .....	10
(7) Infectious Diseases .....	10
(8) Moveable Dwellings .....	10
(9) Control of Dirty and Verminous Conditions ....	10
(10) Factories .....	10
(11) Pestology .....	11
(12) Atmospheric Pollution .....	11
(13) Rodent Control .....	13
<u>SECTION B</u>	
<u>HOUSING</u>	
(1) General Conditions .....	17
(2) Repair of Unfit Houses .....	17
(3) Housing Statistics .....	18
(4) Clearance of Unfit Houses .....	20
(5) Improvement of Existing Houses .....	20
(6) Overcrowding .....	20
(7) New Houses .....	20
<u>SECTION C</u>	
<u>FOOD HYGIENE</u>	
(1) Meat Supply .....	21
(2) Slaughtering Facilities .....	21
(3) Milk .....	23
(4) Details of Sampling by W.R.C.C. ....	23
(5) Ice Cream .....	24
(6) Food Premises .....	24
(7) Food Hygiene .....	25
<u>APPENDIX</u>	
<u>STATISTICAL TABLES</u>	
(1) Summary of Inspections and Visits .....	26
(2) Summary of Notices Served .....	27
(3) Works of Improvement Carried out .....	27
<u>ANNEX</u>	
<u>PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937</u> .....	28

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF OSGOLDCROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, 1961

--- oOo ---

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Lady and Gentlemen,

In presenting for your consideration this, my eighth Annual Report on the general Public Health conditions of the district, relative to environmental hygiene and the services associated thereto, I am pleased to record that some significant improvements have been effected during the year 1961.

The report is sub-divided into three sections relating to environmental hygiene, housing and food hygiene respectively, together with an appendix of tables and the special annex containing the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act.

The greatest single step towards improved sanitation was the virtual completion of the sewerage scheme for the village of East Hardwick, with every possibility of an early start on the schemes at Beal and Cridling Stubbs, to be closely followed by a complete scheme for Hillam and Monk Fryston.

It has been a great disappointment to all concerned that the proposed new scheme for Brotherton, Byram-cum-Sutton and Fairburn, in association with a scheme for a joint works with Knottingley Urban District Council has been further delayed by causes beyond the control of the Council. Every delay is costly but surely, not as much as this scheme which will now cost three times more than it would have done when the Council first proposed to carry out this work sixteen years ago.

Although the rate of rebuilding replacement houses for those to be demolished decreased during the year, the overall slum clearance programme is well ahead of schedule and the worst areas have now been dealt with. The work carried out in this field has contributed in no small measure to the easing of the general housing situation and it can now be said that the problem is well on the way to being solved completely.

Of all new legislation passed during the year, the two principal Acts affecting the work of the department were the Public Health Act, 1961 and the Housing Act, 1961. The former may make the greatest impact on the district by classifying the effluent from agricultural premises as "trade effluent".

The demand on one's time with administrative duties is ever on the increase and 1961 was certainly no exception, making it impossible for one officer to cope with all the necessary routine duties of inspection, so essential if progress is to be maintained.

In conclusion, may I thank my clerk Mrs. Eaton for her invaluable assistance within the department, Mr. Hoyle, Area Planning Officer for his liason with the administration of the "Caravan Act", also the heads and staff of other departments and Members of the Council for their help and co-operation both individually and collectively.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. J. Parington.

Public Health Inspector.

Public Health Department,  
Tanshelf House,  
15, Front Street,  
PONTEFRACT.



S E C T I O N   A.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE



## WATER SUPPLIES

The greater part of the water consumed in the district is obtained from the Corporations of Pontefract and Goole.

These sources of supply are supplemented by the purchase of a small quantity of water from the Hemsworth Rural District Council for the Wentbridge part of Darrington parish and by our own source of supply at Darrington, serving that parish and also Stapleton.

The Darrington supply has continued to provide a wholesome supply to that portion of the district but the problem of excessive hardness remains.

During the year a link main was constructed between Womersley and Stapleton which joined together the Womersley and Darrington supplies in an effort to alleviate the poor pressure experienced in the higher parts of Darrington village at times of heavy draw-off. When the main was completed it did have this effect as Stapleton has been fed from Womersley through this main, but the effect on supplies at West Park, whilst undeniably beneficial, was not so great, owing to the limitations imposed by the 1" diameter pipe supplying that area.

By the autumn of the year, all the differences of opinion between certain authorities participating in the proposed joint water board had been settled and the Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board was constituted as from 1st October with the operational date fixed for 1st April, 1962.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF WATER SAMPLES

SOURCE of Raw Water	NUMBER OF SAMPLES FALLING INTO EACH CLASS				TOTAL Samples taken
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	
PONTEFRACT Corporation	24	-	-	-	24
COUNCIL'S own	3	-	-	-	3
GOOLE Corporation	3	-	-	-	3
PRIVATE	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	30	-	-	-	30

Class 1 - Highly satisfactory

Class 3 - Suspicious

Class 2 - Satisfactory

Class 4 - Unsatisfactory

### COMPARISON OF WATERS WITH PRESCRIBED STANDARD

Percentage of Samples in CLASS	Prescribed Standard	SOURCES OF SUPPLY			
		Pontefract Corporation	Council's Own	Goole Corporation	Private
1	Not less than 50%	100%	100%	100%	-
1 & 2	Not less than 80%	-	-	-	-
3	Not more than 20%	-	-	-	-
4	0%	-	-	-	-

The above tables show that the water supply of the district is generally satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLIES, Continued

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES  
SUPPLIED FROM

Parish	Total	PUBLIC WATER MAINS		SOURCES OTHER THAN PUBLIC WATER MAINS	
		Piped Direct to Houses	By means of Stand Pipes	Piped Direct to Houses	Non-piped Supply
BALNE	72	72	-	-	-
BEAL	162	155	-	3	4
BIRKIN	40	37	-	1	2
BROTHERTON	222	222	-	-	-
BYRAM	301	297	-	3	1
BURTON SALMON	91	90	-	1	-
CRIDLING STUBBS	58	55	-	2	1
DARRINGTON	195	193	1	-	1
EAST HARDWICK	69	69	-	-	-
EGGBOROUGH	251	248	-	1	2
FAIRBURN	223	222	-	-	1
HECK	54	54	-	-	-
HENSALL	123	121	-	1	1
HILLAM	107	102	5	-	-
KELLINGTON	234	233	-	-	1
MONK FRYSTON	207	198	2	4	3
STAPLETON	32	22	-	7	3
WHITLEY	143	141	-	1	1
WOMERSLEY	118	111	-	3	4
Total	2702	2642	8	27	25

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF THE POPULATION  
SUPPLIED FROM

Parish	Total	PUBLIC WATER MAINS		SOURCES OTHER THAN PUBLIC WATER MAINS	
		Piped Direct to Houses	By means of Stand pipes	Piped Direct to Houses	Non-piped Supply
BALNE	214	214	-	-	-
BEAL	485	464	-	9	12
BIRKIN	111	102	-	3	6
BROTHERTON	673	673	-	-	-
BYRAM	899	887	-	9	3
BURTON SALMON	267	264	-	3	-
CRIDLING STUBBS	170	161	-	6	3
DARRINGTON	585	579	3	-	3
EAST HARDWICK	204	204	-	-	-
EGGBOROUGH	733	724	-	3	6
FAIRBURN	651	648	-	-	3
HECK	157	157	-	-	-
HENSALL	359	353	-	3	3
HILLAM	315	300	15	-	-
KELLINGTON	680	677	-	-	3
MONK FRYSTON	601	574	6	12	9
STAPLETON	86	56	-	21	9
WHITLEY	410	404	-	3	3
WOMERSLEY	350	329	-	9	12
Total	7950	7770	24	81	75



SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The percentage of houses not having water-borne sanitation has been reduced once again by reason of individual conversions and the replacement of old property.

With those conversions taking place at East Hardwick nearing completion and the sewerage systems for Beal and Cridling Stubbs about to be commenced, it is anticipated that the conversion rate will gather momentum until the stage has been reached when these abominations have been completely eliminated.

During the year 8 privies and 19 pail or chemical closets were abolished by replacement with water closets and two privies were abolished in favour of pail or chemical closets.

As expected, the standard grant under the Housing Act has more or less ousted the conversion grant payable under the Public Health Act, but these grants might still serve a useful purpose in certain circumstances and so the Council have decided to continue giving them although only once was such a grant made during 1961.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL SANITARY ACCOMMODATION FOR ALL PREMISES

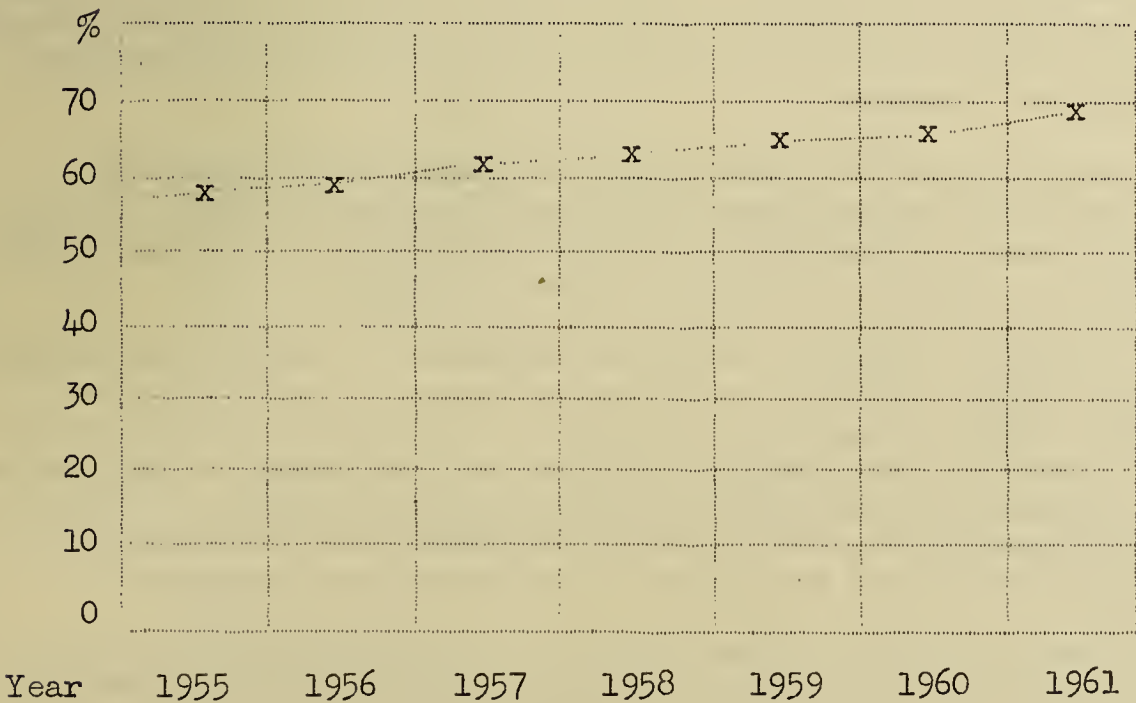
Number of privies with middens or ashpits	.....	242
Number of pail or tub closets	.....	603
Number of waste water closets	.....	-
Number of pedestal water closets	.....	1,973
		<u>2,818</u>

Percentage on water carriage system ..... 69.99%

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Number of privies reconstructed as W.C.'s	.....	8
Number of privies reconstructed as pails	.....	2
Number of pails reconstructed as W.C.'s	.....	19
Number of W.C.'s constructed for new houses	.....	36

GRAPH SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION ON WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM OVER LAST SEVEN YEARS



SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

TABLE SHOWING PAROCHIAL DISPOSITION OF  
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

PARISH	Privies	Pails	W.C.'s	TOTAL
BALNE	12	43	18	73
BEAL	16	42	154	212
BIRKIN	-	8	30	38
BROTHERTON	15	5	213	233
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	3	4	293	300
BURTON SALMON	20	32	39	91
CRIDLING STUBBS	6	14	40	60
DARRINGTON	1	11	195	207
EAST HARDWICK	17	14	42	73
EGGBOROUGH	1	67	190	258
FAIRBURN	42	26	162	230
HECK	4	42	16	62
HENSALL	27	45	55	127
HILLAM	19	49	40	108
KELLINGTON	5	31	198	234
MONK FRYSTON	24	74	114	212
STAPLETON	-	8	24	32
WHITLEY	9	54	82	145
WOMERSLEY	21	34	68	123
TOTAL	242	603	1,973	2,818

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

It is very pleasing that I am able to report for the first time of the virtual completion of a new sewerage system for one of our villages, namely East Hardwick. With contracts on the point of being let for the laying of sewers in the parishes of Beal and Cridling Stubbs the chief bone of contention in these reports over the last few years is beginning to disappear.

The forecast made two years ago, that when our villages were sewered it would be an even more attractive district in which to live and thereby encourage outsiders to come in and help it to prosper, has already proved correct in the case of East Hardwick.

The "gremlin" which has bewitched progress all these years on the Brotherton, Byram-cum-Sutton and Fairburn scheme is still at it and further unavoidable delays have thwarted the efforts of all who hoped the last episode in this long serial was about to begin. These delays due to new industrial development of vital national interest taking place in adjacent areas, have naturally affected the scheme and these circumstances could have been neither anticipated nor avoided.

This disappointment however was more than compensated when with the announcement of the proposal to erect a new Electrical Generating Station at Eggborough, negotiations were opened with the C.E.G.B., for their proposals relating to the sewage works for this station to be modified and at joint expense permanent works be constructed capable of

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL, Continued

taking the sewerage from some of the adjacent parishes. It now seems quite probable that these negotiations will be successful so this could be another example of what can be achieved when willingness to negotiate and common sense are allowed to prevail.

TABLE SHOWING DIFFERENT METHODS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL COMPARING  
LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSES WITH OTHERS

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO PUBLIC SEWERS		<u>TOTAL</u>	
Local Authority Houses at:			
Belmont, Brotherton .....	20		
Foxcliff, Brotherton .....	50		
Marsh Croft, Brotherton .....	21		
Sotheron Croft, Darrington .....	30		
Ash Lea, Fairburn .....	32		
North Road, Fairburn .....	<u>10</u>	163	
Private Houses .....	309	472	17.21%

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO SMALL SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS

Local Authority Houses at:			
Roe Lane, Birkin .....	6		
Top Stone Close, Burton Salmon ...	18		
East Acres, Byram-cum-Sutton .....	40		
West Acres, Byram-cum-Sutton .....	120		
Wood Lea, Byram-cum-Sutton .....	41		
Byram Park Road, Byram-cum-Sutton .	8		
Dene Close, Eggborough .....	28		
Green Acres, Eggborough .....	48		
Barrington Garth, Kellington .....	8		
Manor Garth, Kellington .....	103		
Mill Close, Monk Fryston .....	48		
Station Road, Womersley .....	<u>24</u>	492	
Private Houses .....	<u>12</u>	504	18.66%

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO CESSPOOLS OR SEPTIC TANKS

Local Authority Houses at:			
Broad Lane, Beal .....	4		
Craven Garth, Beal .....	12		
Hollygarth Lane, Beal .....	4		
Croft Lea, Cridling Stubbs .....	20		
Northleigh, East Hardwick .....	12		
Fairfield, Fairburn .....	45		
Church Lane, Monk Fryston .....	12		
Cathcart Close, Whitley .....	24		
Church Row, Whitley .....	7		
Northfield Lane, Womersley .....	<u>12</u>	152	
Private Houses .....	<u>746</u>	898	33.23%

NUMBER OF HOUSES WITHOUT WATER-BORNE SANITATION

Local Authority Houses at:			
Highgate, Balne .....	8		
Lowgate, Balne .....	4		
Sudforth Lane, Beal .....	10		
Graysfield, Eggborough .....	8		
Selby Road, Eggborough .....	20		
Ashfield, Hillam .....	6		
Whitefield Lane, Whitley .....	<u>10</u>	66	
Private Houses .....	<u>762</u>	<u>828</u>	30.90%

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES IN DISTRICT ..... 2,702



# REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE

The removal of domestic refuse is undertaken by the Council for the whole of the district. With any service such as this, there are many difficulties, but particularly so in a rural area where there are still many houses with primitive sanitation. This not only considerably slows down collections, but makes it very difficult to keep a reliable labour force, especially when there is an abundance of more lucrative and congenial work available outside local government. The labour position is now quite serious as it is almost impossible to obtain replacements and some further incentive is needed to attract more men to this type of employment.

This necessary work, always criticized, rarely praised, has to go on in hot or cold weather, in rain, snow, fog and frost, regardless of holidays, sickness or mechanical breakdowns but collections have been maintained with the co-operation of most householders who conveniently site their dust bins and hardly ever place dangerous, bulky or any otherwise unsuitable material inside. However with the increase in the number of receptacles serviced and the ever expanding volume of refuse, it has been impossible to achieve this without use of the auxiliary vehicle as "saturation point" was reached last year.

If the volume of refuse to be collected continues to rise, in order to keep the regular service going, it may even be necessary to consider operating a system of kerbside collections, at the same time a little more thought in the planning of houses and housing estates could reduce the length of "carry" to a minimum, which would not only save time but also reduce fatigue.

TABLE SHOWING COLLECTIONS MADE FROM EACH PARISH

Parish	Bins	Pails	Ashpits	Privies
BALNE	57	43	2	12
BEAL	207	42	-	16
BIRKIN	50	8	-	-
BROTHERTON	233	5	2	15
BURTON SALMON	79	32	1	20
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	319	4	-	3
CRIDLING STUBBS	53	14	2	6
DARRINGTON	251	11	-	1
EAST HARDWICK	58	14	-	17
EGGBOROUGH	258	67	-	1
FAIRBURN	194	26	3	42
HECK	56	42	-	4
HENSALL	103	45	-	27
HILLAM	98	49	-	19
KELLINGTON	230	31	-	5
MONK FRYSTON	212	74	-	24
STAPLETON	30	8	-	-
WHITLEY	143	54	-	9
WOMERSLEY	115	34	1	21
TOTAL	2,746	603	11	242



## REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE, Continued

The following table gives the sum total number of receptacles cleansed during the year:-

Dustbins .....	127,140
Privy-middens .....	1,573
Ashpits .....	71
Pail Closets .....	31,356

## TRANSPORT

The increase in volume of refuse collected has necessitated a re-arrangement of some daily schedules to avoid lengthy journeys to tips and so ensure a reasonable tipping load at the end of each day. The 16 - 18 cu. yard S. D. Freighter, fore and aft tipper has continued to cope with this problem of a continual rise in volume per ton of refuse collected, the Karrier auxiliary vehicle being used for collections from privies and middens six days in every eight weeks. Although this vehicle is ideal for this type of work, it has not the capacity needed for a standby vehicle and consequently when the Freighter was out of commission by reason of mechanical breakdown, collections were maintained only with the utmost of difficulty, necessitating overtime working.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LOADS AT EACH TIP

<u>TIP</u>	<u>LOADS</u>
Beal .....	356
Cridling Stubbs .....	125
Fairburn .....	<u>375</u>
	<u>856</u>

One of the results of our higher standard of living is the expanding use of tins, cartons, packets and wrapping material, and with gas, electricity or closed combustion stoves replacing many open fires, the majority of this packaging finds its way to the inside of the dust bin. These materials might be excellent for the job intended but they are most unsuitable for making a consolidated refuse tip and so it has been necessary to transport special loads of ashes to all three tips in order to afford some measure of consolidation and to prepare a suitable surface upon which vehicles may travel in comparative safety.

The two well established tips at Beal and Cridling Stubbs continued to provide adequate tipping space, but the tip commenced January, 1959, in a small quarry at Fairburn was completed and a new site comprising a disused quarry off Rawfield Lane, Fairburn was commenced during the autumn. Before this area could be used a hard roadway had to be constructed and hardcore obtained from nearby demolition works was used to advantage.

The total number of loads deposited on the tips have again risen - this is not altogether due to the increase in the number of receptacles collected, but also to the general increase in volume of refuse previously mentioned.

## REFUSE STORAGE

The various types of receptacles in use at the end of the year are as follows:-

Dustbins .....	2746
Privy-middens .....	242
Dry Ashpits .....	11
Pails .....	603

## SALVAGE

With more refuse to collect and more journeys to tips, less time has been available for the collection and sorting of salvage and the amount collected fell again this year.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Each case reported was visited and terminal disinfection carried out on request but no special circumstance occurred during the year.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

This type of dwelling is now controlled by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act which came into force last year. The Act provides that planning consent should be sought for each site and only if this is successful may a site licence be issued. These licences are qualified by conditions which are based on a set of model standards issued by the Ministry.

The first class liaison between the Area Planning Office and this department has been extremely valuable in applying the requirements of this Act.

Happily too there has been no disagreement over licensing conditions imposed on the site licences which have been issued, but in one instance the requirements were modified due to the limitations of the water supply serving the area of the site and outside the control of the site operator.

In two instances all the licensing conditions had not been fully complied with and the time limit for compliance has been extended.

As a result of additional public works taking place in the district the number of exempted sites has risen, with a sharp rise in the total number of moveable dwellings stationed thereon. These sites however, have all the necessary facilities and are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

### POSITION AFTER NEW ACT OPERATIVE

	Total	No. on Site
Permanent Sites to be licensed .....	3	28
Exempted Sites .....	2	80
Other individual sites with limited Planning permission .....	4	4

## CONTROL OF DIRTY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES

With only three cases recorded during the year, once again the incidence of dirty or verminous premises has been very low. In the single case where vermin were present, disinfestation was carried out. Improvements were made to the condition of all these premises after informal action had been taken.

## FACTORIES

Details of inspections made are given in the Annex at the end of this report.

It did not become necessary to serve any statutory notices under this Act during the year.



## PESTOLOGY

The table below indicates the type of infestations dealt with during 1961. Ants were again the most obstinate to deal with due to the difficulty in applying efficient control measures.

Solutions and powders containing B.H.C., D.D.T., Pybuthrin, Lindane and Chlordane were used in most instances and hydrogen cyanide powder for the destruction of wasps' nests.

Twenty-five disinfestations were carried out at houses for the following insects:-

Anobium Punctatum	... (Woodworm)	3
Blatta Orientalis	... (Cockroaches)	2
Cimex Lectularius	... (Bugs)	2
Enicmus Minutus	..... (Fungus Beetle)	1
Gryllulus Domesticus	. (Crickets)	2
Lasius Niger	..... (Ants)	6
Pulex Irritans	..... (Fleas)	1
Tenebrio Molitor	.... (Meal-worm)	1
Thermobia Domestica	.. (Silver Fish)	3
Vespa Vulgaris	..... (Wasps)	4
		<hr/>
		25
		====

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Although the Rural District is not designated as a "Black Area", a moderate amount of "fall out" is deposited from sources originating outside the rural boundaries, the district itself does not add any significant contribution to the general level of pollution.

There were no complaints of grit and smoke emitted from the Ferrybridge "A" Electricity Generating Station last year, but the number received this year has more than made up for the omission.

The older section of this station is the chief culprit in sending out grit, the newer section being responsible for the choking sulphur fumes which envelope the Byram-cum-Sutton area, particularly when the wind is blowing from a south-westerly direction and approaching strong to gale force. Under these circumstances the smoke is driven in an almost horizontal plane and with the smoke stacks being relatively low, the Byram area being elevated, receives the full blast of this emission.

Nearly six years have now passed since the Council were told by representatives of the Central Electricity Generating Board that they would look into the matter to see what could be done to alleviate this nuisance, and it is even as long ago as 1950, since discussions took place about raising the height of the existing chimneys, yet no tangible improvement appears to have taken place.

As it seems fairly obvious that the Ferrybridge "A" Station will continue to operate for some years to come, it is not unreasonable to ask the Knottingley Urban District Council, in whose district the Station is situate to press for either the closing down or the renewal of the boilers on the low pressure section of this Station, together with the abolition of all the ten low level smoke stacks in favour of one tall chimney, more in keeping with present day requirements of the Clean Air Act.

The Central Electricity Generating Board are fully aware of these problems and this was quite evident when in announcing the building of a new generating station in our own district at Eggborough and an additional

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, Continued

station at Ferrybridge, information was given that the chimney stacks were to be 650 ft in height. Thus the progressive increase in heights from 150 ft and 200 ft at Ferrybridge "A" Station, to 425 ft at the "B" Station and now 650 ft for the latest stations only confirms the necessity for the dispersal of sulphurous gases at the highest possible level.

Being a rural area without large centres of population, the problem of pollution from domestic premises is also not very serious and it would be futile to attempt any measure of smoke control even in the main areas of population until the slum clearance and rebuilding programme have been completed and the communities integrated.

However, with the fairly high proportion of local authority owned houses in the district which are already equipped with efficient appliances, and many more private owners turning to smokeless fuels for the advantages of either cleanliness or convenience, the present relatively small domestic problem is gradually being reduced.

The adjacent tables show the readings taken from the three lead peroxide instruments stationed in the Kellingley area, the figures for Station No. 4 are interesting and now appear to show a pattern relating to the low level discharge of domestic smoke from nearby Kellington. For most of the year the reading is approximately equal to that of Station No. 2, but in March, April and May when there was a preponderance of easterly winds, the figure was higher than for Station No. 2 but in the three warmest months of the year, particularly in August, when domestic fires were least used, the figure fell below the latter.

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY FIGURES OBTAINED FROM  
LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO  
SULPHUR CONTENT OF ATMOSPHERE

Month	SO <sub>2</sub>	MG/DAY/100	SQ.CM
	STATION 2 Glebe- lands	STATION 3 Spring Gardens	STATION 4 Kellington Church Yard
January	1.5	1.2	1.5
February	1.6	1.4	1.6
March	2.1	1.7	2.2
April	0.6	0.7	0.9
May	0.8	0.6	0.9
June	1.2	0.8	1.3
July	1.1	0.8	1.0
August	1.0	1.0	0.6
September	0.9	0.7	0.9
October	1.0	1.0	1.1
November	1.3	1.2	1.3
December	2.2	1.9	2.4



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, Continued

The Central Electricity Generating Board once again have supplied the deposit figures relating to two of their stations situated in the rural area:-

MONTHLY DEPOSIT FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 1961  
AT POINTS WITHIN THE RURAL DISTRICT  
RELATING TO THE FERRYBRIDGE POWER STATION

Test Position or Station	Month	Insol. Deposit Tons/Square	Sol. Deposit mile/Month	SO <sub>2</sub> mgm/day/100 sq.cm
No.4 Byram Hall, Byram.	January	4.7	7.7	2.3
	February	9.0	6.6	1.8
	March	6.2	4.1	2.4
	April	7.3	26.7	1.4
	May	7.2	7.0	1.2
	June	5.1	5.1	1.4
	July	6.9	8.8	1.4
	August	7.5	5.0	1.6
	September	7.7	5.6	1.3
	October	5.0	7.1	1.7
	November	4.2	5.3	1.7
	December	4.3	3.6	3.7
No.5 Park House Farm Birkin	January	4.5	5.9	2.2
	February	6.8	4.4	2.7
	March	3.4	6.3	2.0
	April	3.4	0.7	0.5
	May	4.3	5.3	0.9
	June	6.5	5.6	1.0
	July	6.0	7.8	1.0
	August	5.2	5.8	1.1
	September	-	-	0.5
	October	3.5	6.6	3.3
	November	3.4	4.3	2.3
	December	2.2	3.5	2.5

RODENT CONTROL

The year under review was a real vintage year for the prevalence of rats and this area was no exception. This was possibly due to having two successive relatively mild winters which failed to take the usual toll of the rat population, and gave encouragement to early breeding.

The problem became so acute in the autumn when the harvest had been gathered that an additional operative had to be employed to cope with all the calls on the service. Dykes, sewers, farm buildings, potato pies, corn stacks, outbuildings and middens were all invaded by rats in search of food and shelter, never have so many rats been seen for years.

It is not surprising therefore that one or two major infestations built up and in one instance a large scale block control treatment was carried out in co-operation with the Knottingley Urban District Council in the vicinity of the canal and railway embankments adjacent to the boundary of the two authorities.

All domestic premises are treated free of charge by the Council's rodent control service. In addition a contract service to agriculturists



RODENT CONTROL

The table appended below sets out the incidence of infestations and the control measures taken:-

SYNOPSIS OF WORK  
FOR 12 MONTHS 1st JANUARY, 1961 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1961

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols.(1) (2) & (3)	
No. of properties in Local Authority's district.	25	2702	104	2831	350
Total no. of properties inspected as result of <u>Notification</u>	-	19	-	19	6
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat	-	-	-	-	-
Major Minor	-	14	-	14	-
House Mouse	-	-	-	-	2
Major Minor	-	5	-	5	4
Total No. of properties inspected in the course of <u>Survey</u> under the Act	21	361	26	408	105
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat	65	28	15	108	130
Major Minor	33	338	1	372	193
House Mouse	-	3	2	5	3
Major Minor	-	28	2	30	7
Total No. of properties <u>otherwise</u> inspected (when visited for some other purpose)	4	1	-	5	1
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat	-	-	-	-	1
Major Minor	4	1	-	5	-
House Mouse	-	-	-	-	-
Major Minor	-	-	-	-	-
Total Inspections carried out including re-inspect- ions.	465	1906	183	2554	1360
No. of infested prop- erties treated by L.A.	25	381	20	426	112
Total Treatments carried out including re-treat- ments	102	416	20	538	340
No. of Notices served under Sec.4:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	1
(b) Structural work (proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Block Control schemes carried out					1 at Beal.

## RODENT CONTROL, Continued

and business premises is available and the number of current contracts with the Council increased from 60 - 76 during the year.

Apart from this, it is mandatory for the Council, under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 to take positive steps for ensuring that rat destruction is taking place in a systematic manner throughout the district. This can only be done by regular inspection and survey of suspect areas, as it is fully realised that only by a policy of "constant vigilance" can the rat population be confined to minimum proportions, especially in rural areas, thus preventing many thousands of pounds worth of damage to our essential food supplies.

Also, it must not be forgotten that the Council has a responsibility for keeping its own premises and land reasonably free from rodents. In the course of a year, at least quarterly treatments have to be given at the refuse collection tips and sewage works, with a yearly test of all sewerage systems, followed by treatment as necessary. However, the most arduous work of all is to keep the many open dykes receiving untreated or partly treated sewage relatively free from infestation. These dykes are mainly situated in the eastern part of the district which is very flat and as the slow velocity of the water does not impede the growth of heavy undergrowth, it makes the work not only difficult but dangerous, especially in the deeper dykes where it is essential for a second operative to assist at these treatments.

The following places were regularly surveyed or treated during the year:

<u>TIPS</u>		
	Beal	Fairburn Tip No. 1
	Cridling Stubbs	Fairburn Tip No. 2

<u>SEWAGE WORKS</u>		
	Brotherton	Beal
	Byram (Sutton)	Darrington

## HOUSING ESTATE WORKS AND ASSOCIATED SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Birkin (Roe Lane)  
 Burton Salmon (Top Stone Close)  
 Cridling Stubbs (Croft Lea)  
 Eggborough (Greenacres)  
 Eggborough (Dene Close)  
 Fairburn (Fairfield)  
 Kellington (Manor Garth)  
 Monk Fryston (Mill Close)  
 Womersley (Station Road)

<u>SEWERAGE SYSTEMS</u>		
	Brotherton	East Hardwick
	Byram	Fairburn
	Darrington	Wentbridge

<u>OLD VILLAGE SEWERS</u>		
	Beal	Hillam
	Burton Salmon	Monk Fryston
	Hensall	Kellington
	Womersley	

<u>OPEN DYKES SITUATE OR NAMED AS FOLLOWS</u>		
	BAINE, Highgate Dyke.	FAIRBURN, New Row Dyke,
	BEAL, Sudforth Lane Dyke,	HECK, Main Dyke
	" Metcalfe, Beal Houses Dyke,	HENSALL, Britannia Dyke,
	" Baxter's Dyke,	" Weeland Rd Dyke,
	" Jackson's Dyke,	HILLAM, Ben Dyke,
	" Cunnington's Dyke,	" Stocking Lane Dyke,
	" Scholey's Dyke,	KELLINGTON, Longbottom's Dyke,



RODENT CONTROL, Continued

OPEN DYKES SITUATE OR NAMED AS FOLLOWS

BEAL, Goddard's Dyke,	KELLINGTON, Post Office Dyke,
" Snowden Pond,	MONK FRYSTON, Causeway Dyke,
" Poskitt's Dyke,	" Common Dyke,
" Brear's Dyke	WHITLEY, Maltkiln Dyke,
BIRKIN Dyke,	" Croysdale's Dyke,
BROTHERTON, Marsh Drain,	" Normanton Cott's, Dyke
BYRAM, Sutton Lane Dyke,	" Huddleston's Dyke
" Poole Dyke,	" Chapel Dyke,
BURTON SALMON, Main Dyke,	" Dixon's Dyke,
CRIDLING STUBBS, Main Dyke,	" Blenheim Dyke,
DARRINGTON, Main Dyke	" Silver Street, Dyke,
EAST HARDWICK, Main Dyke	WOMERSLEY, Station Road Dyke,

A total of 38 different dykes, which comprise in length of all sections to be surveyed or treated only a few yards short of 17 miles or 34 miles of dyke banks - no small problem.

The Council being a member of the Yorkshire (West Riding) Workable Area Committee No.1 plays its part in helping to co-ordinate control measures at the same time it enables the representatives to obtain first hand knowledge of new techniques and policies, and the Council are indebted to officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food particularly Mr. F. Fussey for technical help and advice.

--- oOo ---

GENERAL

The need to pursue the stated policy on sewerage and sewage disposal with the utmost vigour must be the principal task confronting the Council during the next few years, as the provision of sewerage systems to all those villages without such facilities is a primary requirement of the district.

The fulfillment of this task would eliminate the expensive and time absorbing duties of emptying weekly some 600 pails, the regular emptying of over 400 cesspools or septic tanks, the periodical cleansing of nearly 17 miles of open dykes or ditches taking sewage or sewerage effluents, together with the carrying out of essential treatments for the elimination of rodents in these dykes. All these tasks have to be carried out at a time when reliable labour is not only extremely difficult to obtain but very costly too. The era when a steady moderately paid job on the local council, with a pension at the end of it, was an attractive proposition to a workman has now passed. The present attitude being how much can be earned today, let tomorrow look after itself, particularly applies to this area for reasons previously explained.

SECTION B.

HOUSING





## HOUSING GENERAL

The steady improvement in the general housing situation in the district continued during 1961 and this was undoubtedly due, in no small measure, to the rehousing which took place under the Council's slum clearance programme. It can now be said, without any fear of contradiction, that all the houses approaching slum conditions have been either cleared away or are on the point of being cleared away and all that remains is a collection of unfit houses distributed over a wide area.

With the new assessment of housing needs made last year, when all housing lists were revised and brought up to date, came a reduction of over 50% in the number of applicants seeking the tenancy of a Council house, and since then the numbers on the list have remained fairly constant, the number of new applicants being approximately equal to the number rehoused.

The housing problem has been almost solved in the eastern parishes, in only the northern parishes have any difficulties arisen in relation to rehousing and these will be largely overcome when the dwellings commenced this year and those proposed for next year have been completed.

There was much controversy over the question of whether to build new houses in the old village of Brotherton or not and many impassioned appeals were made for this to be done. However, following a further report the Town and Country Planning Officer, who described the problem of re-developing the only possible area in Brotherton as being "akin to a three dimensional jigsaw puzzle", the Council decided to stand by its original decision to continue building for the rehousing of Brotherton tenants in Byram Park.

Much consideration has been given to the housing and welfare of the elderly and six ground floor flatlets are being built in a multipurpose block at the entrance to Byram Park. A successful approach was made to the County Council for the setting up of a modified warden scheme for the Byram Park estate and this is proving highly successful. There is every hope that the scheme might be extended in the near future when the additional units are occupied.

Any further extension to the Byram scheme would seem to require either the appointment of a second warden or the introduction of a system of communication to each of the old people's dwellings or both. This system would not take the place of the warden's daily visit but supplement this form of welfare work. Experience has shown that the bell system of communication appears to have a weakness in that it could place an undue burden on the work of the warden, by lonely old people believing that any unusual or even usual circumstance requires this emergency service. If each call was not attended to by the warden, confidence in the system would disappear altogether.

The newer "Speech Call" system of communication, which not only sounds a warning but enables a tenant to speak to the warden and vice versa, appears to overcome this difficulty and gives an extra sense of security and contentment to the lonely and infirm. When one considers the alternative to these schemes, namely the transfer of old people to part three accommodation, there is no doubt about the advantages they have to offer.

Owing to the difficulties in acquiring suitable land, there was quite a delay before the commencement of the building programme, consequently only eight two-bedroomed flats at Byram were completed during the year but a further 49 dwellings were in course of erection at Woodlea, Byram Park and when these are completed, all the Council's own temporary sub-standard housing accommodation in the form of hutments will have been eliminated.

## REPAIR OF UNFIT HOUSES

33 houses were rendered fit by the execution of repairs as a result of informal action or on a voluntary basis.

# HOUSING STATISTICS

Year 1961

## 1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	No. of Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sec.43(2), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	71	10	5
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	17	7
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	5	-	-

## 2. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	-	7	2
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

## 3. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	33	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-



4. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in Column (1) (2)
Position at end of year:		
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-

5. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in Col.(1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	-	-

6. NO. OF FAMILIES REHOUSED DURING THE YEAR INTO COUNCIL OWNED DWELLINGS

(a) Individual Unfit .....	13
(b) Clearance Areas .....	-
(c) Overcrowding .....	8

7. RENT ACT, 1957

(a) No. of Certificates of Disrepair granted .....	-
(b) No. of Undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority .....	-
(c) No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled ...	1

8. NEW DWELLINGS

Number of new dwellings completed during the year:

(a) By the Local Authority .....	8
(b) By Private Enterprise .....	28

9. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal Applications received during the year	Applications approved dur- ing the year	No. of dwellings completed during the year
	Number of Dwellings	Number of Dwellings	
(a) Conversions (the number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	2	2	2
(b) Improvements	19	21	30



TABLE

SLUM CLEARANCE  
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

Total number of Permanent Houses in area .....	2702
Number of Unfit houses to be demolished in first five years .....	261
Number dealt with in 1961 .....	3
Total number dealt with from end of November, 1955 to end of 1961 .....	321
Number scheduled before November, 1955 and subsequently dealt with .....	77
Number of houses to be retained for temporary accommodation .....	-

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

The temporary halt to building had its effect on the slum clearance programme and only three representations were made during the year. However this breather gave an opportunity to concentrate on seeing the demolition of empty houses and a total of 71 houses were actually demolished.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING HOUSES

The number of grants made this year equalled exactly the figure for last year but of the 32 grants made, 11 were for the Standard Grant.

It cannot be stated too often that the system of grant aid is complimentary to any slum clearance programme and helps to slow down the present alarming rate of decay of old properties.

The adjoining table is indicative of what little use certain sections of the public make of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act whereby positive action can be taken by a tenant for himself to help alleviate certain undesirable conditions in his own home.

CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR

Applications for Certificate	Undertaking by Landlord (Form K)	Certificate Issued
1	-	1

OVERCROWDING

The present position is much the same as the last few years, the number of cases abated being replaced by new cases, but there is no serious overcrowding problem in the district.

NEW HOUSES

More than twice the number of privately owned houses were built this year than last, but the number of local authority dwellings completed fell considerably for reasons previously mentioned, although a programme of 57 dwellings at Byram had been commenced.

SECTION C.

FOOD HYGIENE



## MEAT SUPPLY

Once again, only prime quality beef animals were selected by the butchers for slaughtering in this district and the quality of meat remained extremely high.

## SLAUGHTERING FACILITIES

After the review of slaughtering facilities carried out last year under the terms of the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day No. 4) Order, 1961 and the Slaughter of Animals, (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed Day No. 4) Order, 1961 were made in December confirming the date for the new constructional and cruelty regulations to come into operation in this district as the 1st January, 1962.

By the end of the year one butcher had ceased to slaughter altogether, another had temporarily ceased to slaughter pending the alteration of his premises and the third had submitted detailed plans for bringing the premises in question up to standard.

## MEAT INSPECTION

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	243	-	-	1029	334
Number Inspected	243	-	-	1029	334
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	5
Percentage	2.9%	-	-	-	1.5%
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Percentage	-	-	-	-	0.3%
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The main feature of meat inspection during 1961 was the complete absence of tuberculosis in beef animals. When no tuberculosis lesion whatsoever had been seen by mid-December, there seemed to be every possibility of a record being set by all animals slaughtered in the



MEAT INSPECTION, Continued

district during the year being free from tuberculosis, but during the last fortnight a bacon pig was found to be affected with localised tuberculosis in the head and so this was not so. Nevertheless, the fact that no beef animals were found to be affected out of 243 slaughtered is a remarkable achievement and a victory for the policy makers in this field of preventive medicine.

The premature closing of one slaughterhouse in October accounts for the lower figure of animals slaughtered compared with previous years.

Once again thanks are due to the butchers themselves for their co-operation and help in an effort to minimise the difficulties arising from irregular times of slaughter and the geographical distribution of the slaughterhouses. Again it has been possible to achieve 100% meat inspection of all animals slaughtered in the district, by the kind co-operation of colleagues in neighbouring authorities who have voluntarily carried out meat inspection duties during times of annual leave.

PRINCIPAL GROUNDS FOR CONDEMNATION

	Bovine Lbs	Calves Lbs	Sheep Lbs	Pigs Lbs
Abscesses (Multiple)	14	-	-	-
Actinomycosis	-	-	-	-
Amyloid Degeneration (White Spot)	-	-	-	21
Angiomata	-	-	-	-
Bruising (Severe)	-	-	-	-
Carcinomatous Tumour	-	-	-	-
Caseous Lymphadenitis	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	39	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	189	-	-	-
Cystitis	14	-	-	-
Distomatosis	-	-	-	-
Dropsy	-	-	-	-
Erysipelis (Swine)	-	-	-	-
Fatty Degeneration	-	-	-	-
Necrosis	-	-	-	-
Oedema	-	-	-	-
Parasitic	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis	-	-	-	10
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	14
TOTAL	256	-	-	45

MEAT INSPECTION, Continued

DETAILS OF DISEASED ORGANS AND CARCASSES CONDEMNED

BEEF

Heads and Tongues .....	4
Tongues .....	-
Lungs .....	-
Hearts .....	4
Livers .....	3
Part Livers .....	4

PIGS

Livers .....	3
Pluck .....	1
Flank .....	1
Head and Tongue .....	1

SHEEP

.....NIL.....

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED

FOOD	NO. & WEIGHT	TOTAL LBS
Corned Beef	16 x 6 lb tins	96
" "	2 x 12 oz tins	1½

MILK SUPPLIES

The duty of issuing licences to retailers of milk has now passed from the local authority to the Food and Drugs Authority and so the Council will not issue any further licences in respect of these dealers.

The supervision of milk production continues to rest with the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and as the area is now a designated area, only pasteurised or tuberculin tested milk is retailed.

Number of Milk Producers ..... 30

Tuberculin Tested ..... 22  
Non-designated ..... 8

Number of Milk Retailers ..... 11

Designated ..... 11  
Non-designated ..... -

The following details are given of licences issued and samples taken in the district by the officers of the West Riding County Council:

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1949-54

Dealers Licences

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) .....	4
Tuberculin Tested .....	1
Pasteurised .....	4
Sterilised .....	9

## SAMPLING

TABLE OF SAMPLES TAKEN

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Proceedings	Cautions
Milk	26	-	-	-
Ice Cream	1	-	-	-
Drugs	-	-	-	-
Other Foods	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	27	-	-	-

It is noted with regret that the number of milk samples taken this year fell by more than 50% and that no samples of other foods were taken at all. It would have given more satisfaction if a greater and wider variety of samples had been taken by this twin department of the County Council.

## ICE CREAM

The only manufacturer of ice cream within the rural district continued to maintain his premises in good condition.

Five additional shops commenced to retail ice cream and now at one focal point in a rural parish, there are six premises retailing ice cream, all within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile radius.

The results of samples taken are set out in the table below:-

TABLE

	Samples				Visits
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	
Manufacturer	1	-	-	-	7
Retailers	21	7	-	-	68
TOTAL	22	7	-	-	75

## FOOD PREMISES

LIST OF FOOD SHOPS AND FOOD PREMISES IN DISTRICT

Butchers .....	7
Cafes and Road Transport Cafes .....	7
Fish & Chip Shops .....	9
Ice Cream Manufacturer .....	1
Ice Cream Retailers .....	27
Licensed Premises .....	30
Mixed Businesses .....	33
Restaurants .....	7
Licensed Slaughterhouses .....	3

616 visits were made to food premises and vehicles during the year. An additional cafe and transport cafe were opened during 1961 and two new food retailing vans came into commission.

## FOOD HYGIENE

Consultations took place before the new cafe and transport cafe (previously mentioned) were opened and as these were fitted out with modern equipment, no difficulty is experienced in keeping the premises to a high standard of hygiene.

Visits to other premises showed a remarkable correlation between maintenance of a good standard of hygiene and the number of visits made, which confirms the necessity for regular inspection.

The ever increasing number of itinerant food retailers presents a difficult problem of supervision and control, especially when registration is not compulsory. After some such retailers, based outside the district have been inspected they then appear to play a game of hide and seek in order to avoid further inspections, so in this respect, not having radar detection equipment, a rural Public Health Inspector's lot is not a happy one!





A P P E N D I X

STATISTICAL TABLES

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Housing Act:	Inspections .....	537
Public Health Act:	Inspections .....	156
	At Houses .....	52
	At Other Premises .....	<u>104</u>
Food & Drugs Act:	Inspections .....	618
	Food Preparation Rooms .....	71
	Ice Cream Premises .....	75
	Dairies .....	2
	Food Shops .....	132
	Food Vehicles .....	11
	Slaughterhouses .....	286
	Unsound Food in shops .....	10
	Cafes, Restaurants .....	16
	Licensed Premises .....	15
Water Supplies .....		31
Samples of Water taken .....		30
Council Property .....		73
Sewers and Drains examined or tested .....		85
Privy Conversions .....		10
Ashpit Conversions to Bins .....		-
Factories .....		36
Building Byelaws .....		24
Work in Progress .....		175
New Houses in course of erection .....		20
Moveable Dwellings .....		91
Housing Applications investigated .....		77
Refuse Collection, visits in connection with .....		455
Refuse Tips .....		90
Pests Act:	Sewers and Sewerage Dykes .....	86
	Tips .....	34
	Business Premises .....	42
	Agricultural Premises .....	54
	Others .....	88
		304
Schools .....		1
Infectious Diseases .....		10
Disinfection of Premises .....		5
Dirty, Verminous or Pest Infested Premises .....		3
Disinfestation of Premises .....		25
Petroleum Regulations .....		6
Shops Act, 1950; Section 38; .....		3

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>
<u>STATUTORY</u>		
Public Health Act, 1936 .....	-	-
Housing Act, 1957:		
Notice of Consideration .....	6	
Demolition Orders (from Undertakings) .	3	3
Closing Orders .....	-	-
Undertakings not to re-let .....	3	3
Orders Revoked .....	-	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ...	1	1
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960 .....	1	1

INFORMAL

Public Health Act, 1936 .....	137	101
Housing Act, 1957 .....	14	11
Food & Drugs Act, 1938 ) Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 ) .....	6	4
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ...	9	4
Factories Act, 1937 .....	2	2
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960 .....	3	3

WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT CARRIED OUT

Conversions to Water Carriage System by Septic Tank .....	12
Conversions to Water Carriage System by Small Sewage Works .....	10
Conversions to Water Carriage System by connection to Council's Sewers .....	5
Conversions to Pail Closets .....	3
New Drains Laid .....	27
Water Closets Provided .....	27
Baths provided .....	31
Washbasins and sinks provided .....	31
New Ranges and Grates provided .....	31
Hot Water laid on .....	31
New Ashbins provided (Replacement .....	145
(Conversions .....	10
Ashpits abolished .....	-
Food Premises renovated .....	3





A N N E X

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1961 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT  
OF OSGOLDCROSS IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE (WR)

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs.1 2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	3	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	26	28	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises) .....	2	1	-	-
Total	31	36	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature. (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation .. (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (A) Insufficient (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Unsuitable or defective .....	2	2	-	-	-
(C) Not separate for sexes .....	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) .....	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-



PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK  
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing) Making, etc Apparel) Cleaning & Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass & Brass Articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur Pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel Cables & Chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and Steel Anchors & Grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart Gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, Latches and Keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial Flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than Wire Nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and Tennis Balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper Bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of Boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof, made wholly or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Contd.)

OUTWORK  
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists. (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Brush Making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea Picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather Sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys	1	-	-	-	-	-
Basket Making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christ- mas Stockings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	-







